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FILED
 Superior Court of California
 County of Los Angeles

04/19/2024

David W. Slayton, Executive Officer / Clerk of Court

By: R. Lozano Deputy

6 Attorneys for Plaintiff LORENA PIMENTEL DE SALAZAR as an individual
 7 and on behalf of all employees similarly situated

8 **SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA**
 9 **FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

10 LORENA PIMENTEL DE SALAZAR, as an
 11 individual and on behalf of all employees
 12 similarly situated,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 PCAM, LLC, a California Limited Liability
 16 Company and DOES 1 through 50, inclusive,

17 Defendants.
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Case No. 24STCV03601

**Amended as a matter of right, pursuant to
 Labor Code Section 2699.3(a)(2)(c)**

FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT

1. Violation of Labor Code §§ 204, 246, 224, 510, 1194, 1198 (Failure to Pay All Wages);
2. Violation of Labor Code §§ 226.7, 512 (Failure to Provide Meal Periods);
3. Violation of Labor Code § 226.7 (Failure to Provide Rest Periods);
4. Violation of Labor Code § 226, (Failure to Keep Accurate Itemized Wage Statements);
5. Violation of Labor Code §§ 201-203, (Failure to Pay Wages Upon Termination of Employment);
6. Violation of Labor Code § 2802 (Failure to Reimburse for Necessary Expenditures);
7. Violation of Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200 et seq. (Unfair Business Practices); and
8. Violation of the Private Attorneys General Act, Labor Code sections 2698, et seq

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1 Plaintiff LORENA PIMENTEL DE SALAZAR (hereinafter referred to as “Plaintiff”) on
2 behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, and as representative of the State of California
3 and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”), based upon facts that either have
4 evidentiary support or are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for
5 further investigation and discovery, complains and alleges as follows:

6 **INTRODUCTION**

7 1. This is a class action brought on behalf of Plaintiff and the class she seeks to
8 represent (“Class” or “Class Members”). Class Members consist of all non-exempt, hourly-paid
9 employees currently and/or formerly employed by PCAM, LLC in the State of California during
10 the Class Period. The term “Class Period” is defined as four (4) years prior to the filing of this
11 Complaint through the date final judgment is entered. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this
12 Complaint to reflect a different “Class Period” or “Class” as further discovery is conducted.

13 2. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the class she seeks to represent, seeks relief
14 against PCAM, LLC (“Defendant”) for Defendant’s failure to pay all wages due in violation of
15 Labor Code Sections 204, 510 and 1194, including regular and overtime wages and unlawful
16 deductions in violation of Labor Code Section 224 and failure to provide written notice of accrued
17 sick leave in violation of Labor Code Section 246; failure to provide meal periods or
18 compensation in lieu thereof pursuant to Labor Code Sections 226.7 and 512, the applicable
19 Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, and Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11000 et
20 seq.; failure to provide rest periods or compensation in lieu thereof pursuant to Labor Code
21 Sections 226.7 and 512, the applicable Industrial Welfare Commission Wage Orders, and Code
22 of Regulations, Title 8, Section 11000 et seq.; failure to provide accurate itemized wage
23 statements upon payment of wages pursuant to Labor Code Sections 226, subdivision (a), 1174,
24 and 1175; failure to reimburse for necessary expenditures pursuant to Labor Code Section 2802;
25 and failure to pay wages of terminated or resigned employees pursuant to Labor Code Sections
26 201, 202, 203.

1 3. Plaintiff seeks equitable remedies in the form of declaratory relief and injunctive
2 relief, and relief under Business and Professions Code Section 17200 et seq. for unfair business
3 practices.

4 4. At all relevant times herein, Defendant has consistently maintained and enforced
5 against Plaintiff and Class the following unlawful practices and policies:

6 (a) willfully refusing to pay Plaintiff and Class for all hours worked, including
7 regular and overtime and willful unauthorized deductions from wages and
8 provide a notice of accrued sick leave;

9 (b) willfully refusing to permit Plaintiff and Class from taking meal periods or
10 compensation in lieu thereof;

11 (c) willfully refusing to permit Plaintiff and Class from taking rest periods or
12 compensation in lieu thereof;

13 (d) willfully refusing to maintain accurate records and to furnish to Plaintiff and
14 Class accurate itemized wage statements upon payment of wages;

15 (e) willfully refusing to compensate certain members of the Class wages due and
16 owing at the time of Class Members' employment with Defendant ended;
17 and;

18 (f) willfully refusing to reimburse Plaintiff and Class for necessary
19 expenditures.

20 5. On information and belief, Defendant was on actual and constructive notice of
21 the improprieties alleged herein and intentionally refused to rectify their unlawful policies.
22 Defendant's violations, as alleged above, during all relevant times herein were willful and
23 deliberate.

24 6. At all relevant times, Defendant was and is legally responsible for all of the
25 unlawful conduct, policies, practices, acts and omissions as described in each and all of the
26 foregoing paragraphs as the employer of Plaintiff and Class. Further, Defendant is responsible
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1 for each of the unlawful acts or omissions complained of herein under the doctrine of
2 “respondeat superior”.

3 7. Plaintiff further brings this action as a representative of the State of California
4 and the Labor and Workforce Development Agency (“LWDA”) to recover civil penalties
5 pursuant to the Private Attorneys General Act (“PAGA”), Labor Code sections 2698, et seq.,
6 for violations of numerous Labor Code provisions, including, but not limited to, sections 201-
7 203, 204, 226, 226.7, 246, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, 1198 and 2802, as well as violations of the
8 applicable Wage Order.

9 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

10 8. Venue is proper in this judicial district and in the County of Los Angeles,
11 California because Defendant maintained its location and/or transacted business in this county,
12 the obligations and liability arise in this county, and work was performed by members of the
13 proposed class made the subject of this action in this county.

14 9. The wages, statutory penalties, monetary damages and restitution sought by
15 Plaintiff exceed the minimal jurisdictional limits of the Superior Court and will be established
16 according to proof at trial. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to the California
17 Constitution, article VI, Section 10. The statutes under which this action is brought do not specify
18 any other basis for jurisdiction.

19 10. The California Superior Court has jurisdiction in the matter because the individual
20 claims are under the seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000.00) jurisdictional threshold for
21 Federal Court and the five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00) aggregate jurisdictional threshold for
22 Federal Court and, upon information and belief, Plaintiff and Defendant are residents of,
23 domiciled in, or otherwise subject to jurisdiction in the State of California. Further, there is no
24 federal question at issue as the issues herein are based solely on California statutes and law
25 including the Labor Code, Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”) Wage Orders, the Code of
26 Civil Procedure, the Rules of Court, and the Business and Professions Code.

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THE PARTIES

A. Plaintiff

11. Plaintiff, at all relevant times herein, was Defendant's employee and was entitled to compensation for all hours worked, including regular time and overtime compensation, and penalties from Defendant. Plaintiff was employed by Defendant as a non-exempt, hourly paid employee during the Class Period. Specifically, Plaintiff worked as a valet attendant from approximately June 2022 to June 29, 2023 in Los Angeles County. Each of the Class Members are identifiable, current and/or former similarly situated persons who were employed in non-exempt hourly positions in California by Defendant during the Class Period.

B. Defendant

12. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendant is a limited liability company doing business in California. On information and belief, Defendant was and/or is the employer of Plaintiff and Class during the Class Period. Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant is conducting business in good standing in California.

13. Plaintiff is ignorant of the true names, capacities, relationships and extent of participation in the conduct herein alleged of the Defendants sued herein as DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, but on information and belief alleges that these Defendants are legally responsible for the payment of overtime compensation, rest and meal period compensation, and wages to Plaintiff and Class by virtue of their unlawful practices, and therefore sues these Defendants by such fictitious names. Plaintiff will amend this complaint to allege the true names and capacities of each DOE Defendants when ascertained.

14. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each Defendant acted in all respects pertinent to this action as the agent of the other Defendant, carried out a joint scheme, business plan or policy in all respects pertinent hereto, and the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendant. Furthermore, Defendants in all respects acted as the employer and/or joint employer of Plaintiff and Class.

15. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each Defendant acted in all respects as the agent, servant, partner, joint venture, alter-ego, employee, proxy,

managing agent, and/or principal of the Defendant, and in performing the actions mentioned below was acting, at least in part, within the course and scope of that authority as such agent, proxy, servant, partner, joint venture, employee, alter-ego, managing agent, and/or principal with permission and consent of the Defendant. Plaintiff also alleges the acts of each Defendant are legally attributable to the other Defendant.

16. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each of the Defendant sued herein was, at all times relevant hereto, the employer, owner, shareholder, principal, joint venture, proxy, agent, employee, supervisor, representative, manager, managing agent, joint employer and/or alter-ego of the remaining Defendant, and was acting, at least in part, within the course and scope of such employment and agency, with the express and implied permission, consent, and knowledge, approval and/or ratification of the other Defendant.

ADMINISTRATIVE PREREQUISITE

17. On February 12, 2024, prior to filing this complaint, Plaintiff gave written notice by electronically filing the notice with the Labor Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") (LWDA Case No. LWDA-1010481-24) and by certified mail to Defendant of the specified provisions alleged to have been violated, including the facts and theories to support the alleged violations as required by Labor Code Section 2699.3.

18. A true and correct copy of Plaintiff's letter sent to the LWDA dated February 4, 2024, is attached hereto as "**Exhibit A**". As of the filing of this complaint, LWDA has not responded to the written notice.

19. Under Labor Code Section 2699.3 subsection (a), a plaintiff may bring a cause of action under PAGA only after giving notice to the Labor Workforce Development Agency ("LWDA") and the employer of the Labor Code Sections alleged to have been violated, and after receiving notice from the LWDA of its intention not to investigate, or after 65 days have passed without notice.

20. More than sixty-five (65) days have passed without notice from the LWDA. Accordingly, all administrative prerequisites for filing this First Amended Complaint have been fulfilled.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

21. Plaintiff was employed as a valet attendant from approximately June 2022 to June 29, 2023.

22. Labor Code Section 1194 provides that notwithstanding any agreement to work for a lesser wage, an employee receiving less than the legal overtime compensation is entitled to recover in a civil action the unpaid balance of his or her overtime compensation, including interest thereon, reasonable attorneys' fees, and costs of suit.

23. Labor Code Section 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month on days designated in advance by the employer as regular paydays. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 204 (a) labor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 204 (d) the requirements of this Section shall be deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the wages are paid not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Plaintiff and Class were also entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for hours worked. Defendant systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendant, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendant, and all wages for all hours worked.

24. An employer can lawfully withhold amounts from an employee's wages only: (1) when required or empowered to do so by state or federal law, or (2) when a deduction is expressly authorized in writing by the employee to cover insurance premiums, benefit plan contributions or other deductions not amounting to a rebate on the employee's wages, or (3) when a deduction to cover health, welfare, or pension contributions is expressly authorized by a wage or collective bargaining agreement. Labor Code §§ 221 and 224.

1 25. Labor Code § 246 (a) an employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in
2 California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of
3 employment is entitled to paid sick days. Labor Code § 246 (i) requires employers to provide an
4 employee with written notice that sets forth the amount of paid sick leave available.

5 26. Further, Business and Professions Code Section 17203 provides that any person
6 who engages in unfair competition may be enjoined in any court of competent jurisdiction.
7 Business and Professions Code Section 17204 provides that any person who has suffered actual
8 injury and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition may bring an action in
9 a court of competent jurisdiction.

10 27. During all, or a portion of the Class Period, Plaintiff and each member of the Class
11 was employed by Defendant in the State of California.

12 28. Plaintiff and Class Members were non-exempt employees covered under one or
13 more IWC Wage Order(s), and Labor Code Section 510, and/or other applicable Wage Orders,
14 regulations and statutes, and each Class Member was not subject to an exemption for executive,
15 administrative or professional employees, which imposed obligations on the part of Defendant to
16 pay Plaintiff and Class Members lawful overtime compensation.

17 29. Plaintiff and Class were covered by one or more IWC Wage Order(s), and Labor
18 Code Section 226.7 and other applicable Wage Orders, regulations and statutes which imposed
19 an obligation on the part of Defendant to pay Plaintiff and Class rest and meal period
20 compensation.

21 30. During the Class Period, Defendant were obligated to pay Plaintiff and Class
22 Members overtime compensation for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours of work in one
23 (1) day or forty (40) hours in one (1) week and double-time compensation for hours worked in
24 excess of twelve (12) in one (1) day. However, often times Plaintiff and Class Members were
25 required to work overtime in excess of eight (8) hours per workday and in excess of forty (40)
26 hours per workweek but were not paid at the proper overtime rate of pay.

27 31. During the Class Period, Defendant was obligated to pay Plaintiff and Class
28 Members for all hours worked. However, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members

1 for all hours worked at the legally mandated wage rates, including regular wages and overtime
2 wages. Defendant maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to
3 perform work “off-the-clock”. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and Class Members to
4 arrive early to stay in line to clock in to work on time but did not compensate for that time.
5 Plaintiff and Class Members were also required to clock out at the end of their shifts and
6 continue working not to create overtime. Plaintiff complained to her manager for working off-
7 the-clock. Additionally, Defendant wrongfully deducted \$50 during each pay period for
8 washing Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ uniforms. Plaintiff and Class Members never
9 authorized that deduction. Moreover, Defendant did not wash and maintain Plaintiff’s and
10 Class Members’ uniforms. In maintaining a practice of not paying all wages owed, Defendant
11 failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and Class Members worked.
12

13 32. During the Class Period, Defendant was obligated to provide Plaintiff and Class
14 with a work-free meal period within the first five (5) hours of a shift no later than the start of
15 sixth hour of work in a workday, and to allow employees to take their second 30-minute, duty-
16 free meal period no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. Here,
17 Defendant wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff and Class Members with legally compliant meal
18 periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and Class Members to work in excess of five
19 consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, duty-free
20 meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and Class Members
21 for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work.
22 Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ meal periods were often interrupted, late or short. Defendant
23 instructed Plaintiff and Class Members to clock out for meal periods but to continue working.
24 Most importantly, Plaintiff and Class Members were not allowed to leave Defendant’s premises
25 during their meal periods. Accordingly, Defendant’s policy and practice was to not provide meal
26 periods to Plaintiff and Class Members in compliance with California law.

27 33. Additionally, Defendant were obligated to provide Plaintiff and Class Members
28 with a ten (10) minute rest break for every four (4) hours, or major fraction thereof, worked each

1 day. Defendant, however, wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and Class Members
2 to take timely and duty-free rest periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and Class
3 Members to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendant authorizing and
4 permitting them to take a 10 minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four
5 hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and Class
6 Members for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Most importantly, when Plaintiff
7 and Class Members had a chance to take their rest periods, Plaintiff and Class Members were not
8 allowed to leave Defendant's premises during their rest periods. Accordingly, Defendant's policy
9 and practice was for Plaintiff and Class Members to work through rest periods and to not authorize
10 or permit them to take any rest periods.

11 34. Furthermore, Defendant failed and/or refused to pay Plaintiff and Class Members
12 one (1) hour's pay at the employees' regular rate of pay as premium compensation for
13 Defendant's failure to provide lawful thirty (30) minute, off-duty meal periods and failure to
14 provide lawful ten (10) minute rest periods within the statutory time frames.

15 35. Defendant also failed to indemnify Plaintiff and Class Members all necessary
16 expenditures incurred in direct discharge of their duties without reimbursement. During the Class
17 Period, Defendant wrongfully deducted \$50 during each pay period for washing Plaintiff's and
18 Class Members' uniforms instead of reimbursing them the cost of the uniforms' maintenance.
19 Plaintiff and Class Members never authorized that deduction. Moreover, Defendant did not wash
20 and maintain Plaintiff's and Class Members' uniforms but made the deduction for washing and
21 maintaining the uniforms. Plaintiff and Class Members were also required to purchase their
22 uniforms and special steel toe boots necessary to perform their work without reimbursement.
23 Plaintiff and Class Members also used their personal cell phones to take pictures of the vehicles
24 brought for service but were not reimbursed for their personal cell phone usage. Plaintiff and
25 Class Members incurred these substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties
26 for Defendant, and Defendant has failed to indemnify Plaintiff and Class Members for these
27 employment-related expenses.

1 36. During the Class Period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of failing to
2 provide a written notice of accrued paid sick leave. On information and belief, Defendant's failure
3 to provide an employee with written notice that sets forth the amount of paid sick leave available
4 was not a single, isolated incident, but was instead part of Defendant's policy and practice that
5 applied to Class Members.

6 37. Defendant continues to employ non-exempt, hourly-paid employees within
7 California.

8 38. Plaintiff and Class Members primarily performed non-exempt work, often in
9 excess of the maximum regular rate hours set forth in the applicable IWC Wage Order(s),
10 regulations or statutes, and therefore entitled the Plaintiff and Class Members to overtime
11 compensation at the rate of one and a half times their regular rate of pay and, when applicable,
12 double time compensation as set forth by the applicable IWC Wage Order(s), regulations and/or
13 statutes.

14 39. During the Class Period, Defendant required Plaintiff and Class Members to work
15 regular hours, off the clock hours, and overtime hours without lawful compensation in violation
16 of the applicable IWC Wage Order(s), regulations and statutes, and Defendant: (1) willfully failed
17 and refused, and continue to fail and refuse to pay compensation for all hours worked, including
18 lawful regular time and overtime compensation, to Class Members; and (2) willfully failed and
19 refused, and continue to fail and refuse to pay due and owing wages promptly upon termination
20 of employment to Plaintiff and affected Class Members.

21 40. Class Members who ended their employment with Defendant during the Class
22 Period but were not paid the above due compensation for all hours worked timely upon the
23 termination of their employment as required by Labor Code Sections 201, 202, and 203 are
24 entitled to penalties as provided by Labor Code Section 203.

25 41. During the Class Period, Defendant failed to furnish Plaintiff and Class Members
26 with accurate, itemized wage statements showing all applicable hourly rates, and all gross and
27 net wages earned (including correct hours worked, correct wages earned for hours worked,
28 correct overtime hours worked, correct wages for meal periods that were not provided in

1 accordance with California law, correct wages for rest periods that were not authorized and
2 permitted to take in accordance with California law). As a result of these violations of
3 California Labor Code § 226(a), Plaintiff and Class Members are owed the amounts provided
4 for in California Labor Code § 226(e), including actual damages.

5 42. Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class members were
6 entitled to receive accurate wage statements, which would include meal break premiums, and/or
7 rest break premiums, as required by Labor Code 226.

8 43. Defendant knew or should have known that Plaintiff and Class Members were
9 entitled to timely payment of all wages earned upon termination. Plaintiff and Class Members did
10 not receive payment of all wages, including but not limited to, meal and rest break premiums, in
11 violation of the Labor Code.

12 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

13 44. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of himself and all other similarly situated
14 persons as a class action pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure Section 382. The Class is composed
15 of and defined as follows:

- 16 (a) All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the
17 State of California, and who, within the four (4) years of the filing of this
18 Complaint to the present, have worked as non-exempt employees and were not
19 paid all wages owed, including but not limited to the legally requisite regular
20 time rate, overtime rate and/or double-time rate and were subjected to unlawful
21 deductions from wages and were not provided accrued sick leave notice;
- 22 (b) All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the
23 State of California, and who, within the four (4) years of the filing of this
24 Complaint to the present, have worked as non-exempt employees and have not
25 been provided a meal period for shifts in excess of five (5) hours within the
26 first five (5) hours such shifts, and were not provided one (1) hour's pay for
27 each day during which a lawful meal period was not provided;
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- 1 (c) All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the
2 State of California, and who, within the four (4) years of the filing of this
3 Complaint to the present, have worked as non-exempt employees and have not
4 been provided a rest period for every four (4) hours, or major fraction thereof,
5 worked per day, and were not provided compensation of one (1) hour's pay for
6 each day on which such rest period(s) was not provided;
- 7 (d) All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the
8 State of California, and who, within the four (4) years of the filing of this
9 Complaint to the present, have worked as non-exempt employees and have not
10 been reimbursed expenditures in discharge of their duties;
- 11 (e) All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the
12 State of California, and who, within the three (3) years of the filing of this
13 Complaint to the present, have worked as non-exempt employees and have
14 been terminated or resigned, and have not been paid wages pursuant to Labor
15 Code Section 203 and are owed restitution and waiting time penalties for
16 unpaid wages;
- 17 (f) All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the
18 State of California, and who, within the one (1) year of the filing of this
19 Complaint to the present have worked as non-exempt employees and were not
20 provided an accurate payroll record or wage statement as required under Labor
21 Code Sections 226 and 1174;
- 22 (g) All persons who are employed or have been employed by Defendant in the
23 State of California, and who, within the four (4) years of the filing of this
24 Complaint to the present, have worked as non-exempt employees and were
25 subjected to unlawful and unfair business practices within the meaning of
26 California's Unfair Competition Law and who suffered injury, including lost
27 money, as a result of Defendant's unlawful and unfair business practices.
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1 45. Throughout discovery in this litigation, Plaintiff may find it appropriate and/or
2 necessary to amend the definition of the Class. Plaintiff will formally define and designate a class
3 definition at such time when Plaintiff seeks to certify the Class alleged in this Complaint.

4 46. This action has been brought and may be maintained as a class action pursuant to
5 Code of Civil Procedure Section 382 because there is a well-defined common interest of many
6 persons and it is impractical to bring them all before the court.

7 47. The Court should permit this action to be maintained as a class action pursuant to
8 Code of Civil Procedure Section 382 because:

- 9 (a) The questions of law and fact common to Class predominate over any
10 question affecting only individual class members;
- 11 (b) A class action is superior to any other available method for the fair and
12 efficient adjudication of the claims of the Class members;
- 13 (c) Class is so numerous that it is impractical to bring all members of the
14 Class before the Court;
- 15 (d) Plaintiff and Class Members will not be able to obtain effective and
16 economic legal redress unless the action is maintained as a class action;
- 17 (e) There is a community of interest in obtaining appropriate legal and
18 equitable relief for the common law and statutory violations and other
19 improprieties and in obtaining adequate compensation for the damages
20 and injuries which Defendant's actions have inflicted upon Class;
- 21 (f) There is a community of interest in ensuring that the combined assets and
22 available insurance of the Defendant are sufficient to adequately
23 compensate Class Members for the injuries sustained;
- 24 (g) Without class certification, the prosecution of separate actions by
25 individual members of the Class would create a risk of:
 - 26 (1) Inconsistent or varying adjudications with respect to individual
27 members of the Class which would establish an incompatible
28 standard of conduct for Defendant; and/or

- 1 (2) Adjudications with respect to the individual members which
2 would, as a practical matter, be dispositive of the interests of other
3 members not parties to the adjudications, or would substantially
4 impair or impede their ability to protect their interests, including
5 but not limited to the potential for exhausting the funds available
6 from those parties who are, or may be, responsible Defendant; and
7 (h) Defendant have acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to
8 Class, thereby making final injunctive relief appropriate with respect to
9 Class as a whole.

10 48. There is a well-defined community of interest in the litigation and Class is
11 readily ascertainable:

- 12 (a) Numerosity: The members of Class (and each subclass, if any) are so
13 numerous that joinder of all members would be unfeasible and impractical.
14 The membership of the entire Class is unknown to Plaintiff at this time,
15 however, the Class is estimated to be greater than 100 individuals and the
16 identity of such membership is readily ascertainable by inspection of
17 Defendant's records.
18 (b) Typicality: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect the
19 interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-defined
20 community of interest, and Plaintiff's claims (or defenses, if any) are typical
21 of all Class Members' claims as demonstrated herein.
22 (c) Adequacy: Plaintiff is qualified to, and will, fairly and adequately protect
23 the interests of each Class Member with whom there is a shared, well-
24 defined community of interest and typicality of claims, as demonstrated
25 herein. Plaintiff has no conflicts with or interests antagonistic to any Class
26 Member. Plaintiff's attorneys, the proposed class counsel, are versed in the
27 rules governing class action discovery, certification, and settlement.
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1 Plaintiff has incurred, and throughout the duration of this action, will
2 continue to incur costs and attorneys' fees that have been, are, and will be
3 necessarily expended for the prosecution of this action for the substantial
4 benefit of each class member.

5 (d) Superiority: A Class Action is superior to other available methods for the
6 fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy, including consideration of:

- 7 1. The interests of the members of the Class in individually
8 controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
- 9 2. The extent and nature of any litigation concerning the
10 controversy already commenced by or against members of the
11 Class;
- 12 3. The desirability or undesirability of concentrating the
13 litigation of the claims in the particular forum; and
- 14 4. The difficulties likely to be encountered in the management of
15 a class action.
16

17 (e) Public Policy Considerations: The public policy of the State of California is
18 to resolve the California Labor Code claims of many employees through a
19 class action. Indeed, current employees are often afraid to assert their rights
20 out of fear of direct or indirect retaliation. Former employees are also
21 fearful of bringing actions because they believe their former employers
22 might damage their future endeavors through negative references and/or
23 other means. Class actions provide the class members who are not named in
24 the complaint with a type of anonymity that allows for the vindication of
25 their rights at the same time as their privacy is protected.

26 49. Plaintiff contemplates the eventual issuance of notice to the proposed members of
27 the Class that would set forth the subject and nature of the instant action. Defendant's own
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1 business records may be utilized for assistance in the preparation and issuance of the
2 contemplated notices. To the extent that any further notices may be required, Plaintiff would
3 contemplate the use of additional techniques and forms commonly used in class actions, such as
4 published notice, e-mail notice, website notice, first-class mail, or combinations thereof, or by
5 other methods suitable to Class and deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the Court.

6 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

7 **Failure to Pay All Wages for All Hours Worked and unlawful Deductions**

8 **(Against Defendant, DOES 1 through 50, and each of them)**

9 50. Plaintiff and Class Members re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding
10 paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

11 51. Labor Code Section 510, subdivision (a) states in pertinent part: “Any work in
12 excess of eight hours in one workday and any work in excess of 40 hours in any one workweek...
13 shall be compensated at the rate of no less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for
14 any employee.”

15 52. Labor Code Section 1194, subdivision (a) states: “Notwithstanding any agreement
16 to work for a lesser wage, any employee receiving less than the legal minimum wage or the legal
17 overtime compensation applicable to the employee is entitled to recover in a civil action the
18 unpaid balance of the full amount of this minimum wage or overtime compensation, including
19 interest thereon, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of suit.”

20 53. Further, pursuant to Labor Code Section 1197, payment of less than the minimum
21 wage fixed by the Labor Commission is unlawful.

22 54. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 1198, it is unlawful to employ persons for longer
23 than the hours set by the Industrial Welfare Commission or under conditions prohibited by the
24 IWC Wage Order(s).

25 55. Pursuant to the IWC Wage Order(s), Defendant is required to pay Plaintiff and
26 Class Members for all hours worked, meaning the time during which an employee is subject to
27 the control of an employer, including all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work,
28 whether or not required to do so.

1 56. Labor Code Section 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages
2 two times per month on days designated in advance by the employer as regular paydays.
3 Pursuant to Labor Code Section 204 (a) labor performed between the 1st and 15th days,
4 inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and the 26th day of the
5 month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last
6 day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the
7 following month. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 204 (d) the requirements of this Section shall
8 be deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if
9 the wages are paid not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period.
10 Plaintiff and Class were also entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all
11 meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for hours
12 worked. However, during Class period, Defendant systematically failed and refused to pay the
13 employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were
14 not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendant, all wages for all rest periods
15 not authorized and permitted by Defendant, and all wages for all hours worked.

16 57. An employer can lawfully withhold amounts from an employee's wages only: (1)
17 when required or empowered to do so by state or federal law, or (2) when a deduction is
18 expressly authorized in writing by the employee to cover insurance premiums, benefit plan
19 contributions or other deductions not amounting to a rebate on the employee's wages, or (3)
20 when a deduction to cover health, welfare, or pension contributions is expressly authorized by a
21 wage or collective bargaining agreement. Labor Code §§ 221 and 224.

22 58. Labor Code § 246 (a) an employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in
23 California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of
24 employment is entitled to paid sick days. Labor Code § 246 (i) requires employers to provide an
25 employee with written notice that sets forth the amount of paid sick leave available.

26 59. During the Class Period, Defendant was obligated to pay Plaintiff and Class
27 Members for all hours worked. However, Defendant failed to pay Plaintiff and Class Members
28 for all hours worked at the legally mandated wage rates, including regular wages and overtime

1 wages. Defendant maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and Class Members to
2 perform work “off-the-clock”. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and Class Members to
3 arrive early to stay in line to clock in to work on time but did not compensate for that time.
4 Plaintiff and Class Members were also required to clock out at the end of their shifts and continue
5 working not to create overtime. Plaintiff complained to her manager for working off-the-clock.
6 Additionally, Defendant wrongfully deducted \$50 during each pay period for washing Plaintiff’s
7 and Class Members’ uniforms. Plaintiff and Class Members never authorized that deduction.
8 Moreover, Defendant did not wash and maintain Plaintiff’s and Class Members’ uniforms. In
9 maintaining a practice of not paying all wages owed, Defendant failed to maintain accurate
10 records of the hours Plaintiff and Class Members worked.

11 60. During the Class Period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of failing to
12 provide a written notice of accrued paid sick leave. On information and belief, Defendant’s
13 failure to provide an employee with written notice that sets forth the amount of paid sick leave
14 available was not a single, isolated incident, but was instead part of Defendant’s policy and
15 practice that applied to Class Members.

16 61. Plaintiff and Class Members were required to work overtime in excess of eight (8)
17 hours per workday and in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek but were not paid at the proper
18 overtime rate of pay.

19 62. Defendant’s pattern, practice and uniform administration of corporate policy
20 regarding illegal employee compensation as described herein is unlawful and creates an
21 entitlement, pursuant to Labor Code Section 218, to recovery by Plaintiff and the members of the
22 Class, in a civil action, of the unpaid balance of the full amount of wages owing, calculated at the
23 appropriate rate.

24 63. Pursuant to Labor Code Section 1194.2(a) (which provides that in any action under
25 Labor Code § 1194, an employee shall be entitled to recover liquidated damages), the members
26 of Class seek recovery of liquidated damages on the straight-time portion of uncompensated hours
27 of work (not including the overtime portion thereof) in an amount equal to the wages unlawfully
28 unpaid and interest thereon.

1 64. That calculation of individual damages for Class Members may at some point be
2 required does not foreclose the possibility of taking common evidence on questions regarding
3 their entitlement to overtime compensation. *Collins v. Rocha* (1972) 7 Cal.3d 232; *Hypolite v.*
4 *Carleson* (1975) 52 Cal.App.3d 566; *Employment Development Dept. v. Superior Court* (1981)
5 30 Cal.3d 256).

6 65. Pursuant to Labor Code Sections 218.6 and 1194(a) and Civil Code Section 3287,
7 Class Members seek recovery of pre-judgment interest on all amounts recovered herein.

8 66. Pursuant to Labor Code Sections 218.5 and/or 1194, Class Members request that
9 the Court award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred by them in this action.

10 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

11 **Failure to Provide Meal Periods or Compensation in Lieu Thereof**

12 **(Against Defendant, DOES 1 through 50, and each of them)**

13 67. Plaintiff and Class Members re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding
14 paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

15 68. Labor Code Sections 226.7 and 512 provide that no employer shall employ any
16 person for a work period of more than five (5) hours without providing a meal period of not less
17 than thirty (30) minutes within the fifth (5th) hour of work, or employ any person for a work
18 period of more than ten (10) hours without a second (2nd) meal period of not less than thirty (30)
19 minutes.

20 69. Labor Code Section 226.7 provides that if an employer fails to provide an
21 employee a meal period in accordance with this Section, the employer shall pay the employee one
22 (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the meal
23 period is not provided in accordance with this Section.

24 70. Defendant failed to schedule Plaintiff and Class Members in a manner as to
25 reasonably ensure that Plaintiff and Class Members could take such meal periods within the
26 statutory timeframe. As a result, Plaintiff and Class were often forced to forego their meal
27 periods, work during their meal periods and/or take meal periods after the fifth (5th) hour of their
28 shifts. In so doing, Defendant has intentionally and improperly denied meal periods to Plaintiff

and Class Members in violation of Labor Code Sections 226.7 and 512, and other regulations and statutes.

71. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and Class have worked more than five (5) hours in a workday.

72. By virtue of Defendant's failure to schedule Plaintiff and Class Members in such a way as to provide a timely and/or work free meal period to Plaintiff and Class Members, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages in an amount which is presently unknown, but which exceed the jurisdictional limits of this Court and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

73. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of Class Members, requests recovery of meal period compensation pursuant to Labor Code Section 226.7 for the four (4) years prior to filing this complaint, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendant in a sum as provided by the Labor Code and/or other statutes.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Provide Rest Periods or Compensation in Lieu Thereof

(Against Defendant, DOES 1 through 50, and each of them)

74. Plaintiff and Class Members re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

75. The IWC Wage Orders and Labor Code Section 226.7 provides that employers must authorize and permit all employees to take rest periods at the rate of ten (10) minutes rest time per four (4) work hours or major fraction thereof.

76. Labor Code Section 226.7, subdivision (b) provides that if an employer fails to provide an employee rest period in accordance with this Section, the employer shall pay the employee one (1) hour of pay at the employee's regular rate of compensation for each workday that the rest period is not provided.

77. Defendant failed and/or refused to implement a policy by which Plaintiff and Class Members could receive rest periods and/or work free rest periods. By and through its actions, Defendant intentionally and improperly denied rest periods to Plaintiff and Class Members in

violation of Labor Code Sections 226.7 and 512.

78. At all times relevant hereto, Plaintiff and Class have worked more than four (4) hours in a workday.

79. By virtue of the Defendant's unlawful failure to provide rest periods to Plaintiff and Class Members, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered, and will continue to suffer, damages, in amounts which are presently unknown, but which exceed the jurisdictional limits of this Court and which will be ascertained according to proof at trial.

80. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of employees similarly situated, requests recovery of rest period compensation pursuant to Labor Code Section 226.7 for the four (4) years prior to filing this Complaint, as well as the assessment of any statutory penalties against Defendant, and each of them, in a sum as provided by the Labor Code and/or any other statute.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Failure to Provide Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

(Against Defendant, DOES 1 through 50, and each of them)

81. Plaintiff and Class re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

82. Labor Code Section 1174, subdivision (d) requires an employer to keep at a central location in California, or at the plant or establishment at which the employee is employed, payroll records showing the hours worked daily by, and the wages paid to, each employee.

83. Labor Code Section 226, subdivision (a) requires an employer to provide employees—either as a detachable part of the check, draft, or voucher paying the employee's wages, or separately when wages are paid by personal check or cash—an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing

(1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee . . . , (4) all deductions . . . , (5) net wages, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and only the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number, (8) the name and address of the

1 legal entity that is the employer . . . , and (9) all applicable hourly rates in
2 effect during the pay period and corresponding number of hours worked at
3 each hourly rate by the employee

4 84. Moreover, the IWC Wage Orders require that every employer shall keep accurate
5 information with respect to each employee, including time records showing when each employee
6 begins and ends each work period, when each employee takes a meal period, the total daily hours
7 worked by each employee and the total hours worked in each payroll period, and applicable rates
8 of pay.

9 85. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant willfully and intentionally failed
10 to make and/or keep records which accurately reflect the hours worked by Plaintiff and Class.
11 Specifically, Plaintiff believes that Defendant's records do not accurately reflect when Plaintiff
12 and Class worked during their meal and rest periods and/or took untimely meal periods or worked
13 for hours not paid.

14 86. Labor Code Section 226, subdivision (e) provides that if an employer knowingly
15 and intentionally fails to provide a statement itemizing, inter alia, the gross and net wages earned,
16 the total hours worked by the employee, causing the employee injury, then the employee is
17 entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the initial
18 violation and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each subsequent violation, up to four thousand
19 dollars (\$4,000.00). Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant willfully failed to make or
20 keep accurate records for Plaintiff and Class.

21 87. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant's failure to keep accurate payroll
22 records, as described above, violated Labor Code Section 1174, subdivision (d) and Section 226,
23 subdivision (a), and the applicable IWC Wage Order(s). Pursuant to Labor Code Section 2699,
24 subdivision (f)(2), Plaintiff and Class are entitled to penalties of \$100.00 and for the initial
25 violation and \$200.00 for each subsequent violation for every pay period during which these
26 records and information were not kept by Defendant.

27 88. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Defendant's failure to keep and maintain
28 accurate records and information, as described above, was willful, and Plaintiff and Class are

entitled to statutory penalties pursuant to Labor Code Section 1174.5.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**Failure to Pay Wages upon Termination of Employment
(Against Defendant, DOES 1 through 50, and each of them)**

89. Plaintiff and Class re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

90. Plaintiff and certain Class Members who ended their employment with Defendant during the Class Period, were entitled to be promptly paid for all hours worked, including lawful regular time compensation, overtime compensation, double-time compensation, and other premiums, as required by Labor Code Sections 201 through 203. They are also entitled to meal period and rest period premium pay in accordance with Labor Code Sections 226 and 226.7.

91. Plaintiff and Class Members were not compensated for their unlawful and/or missed meal periods and/or rest periods, and were not paid proper regular time compensation, overtime compensation or double-time compensation in accordance with law as a result of Defendant's illegal rounding practice and other violations.

92. To date, Class Members who ended their employment with Defendant during the Class Period have not been compensated for all hours worked.

93. Plaintiff and Class Members seek the payment of penalties pursuant to Labor Code Section 203, according to proof.

94. Plaintiff is also entitled to attorneys' fees and costs, pursuant to Labor Code Section 1194, and prejudgment interest.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

**Failure to Reimburse for Necessary Business Expenditures
(Against Defendant, DOES 1 through 50, and each of them)**

95. Plaintiff and Class re-allege and incorporate by reference all the above paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint as if fully alleged herein.

96. California Labor Code §2802, states "An employer shall indemnify his or her employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence

of the discharge of his or her duties."

97. Plaintiff and Class incurred expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendant, and Defendant has failed to indemnify Plaintiff and Class for these employment-related expenses.

98. Defendant knowingly, willingly and intentionally attempted to offset the cost of doing business on the Plaintiff and Class.

99. Defendant had a corporate practice and policy of requiring Plaintiff and Class to shoulder the burden of Defendant's cost of doing business by failing to reimburse Plaintiff and Class for necessary expenditures.

100. Accordingly, Plaintiff and Class are entitled to an award of "necessary expenditures or losses" shall include all reasonable costs, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees and interest.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

Unfair Business Practices

(Against Defendant, DOES 1 through 50, and each of them)

101. Plaintiff and Class re-allege and incorporate by reference all preceding paragraphs of this First Amended Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

102. Business and Professions Code Section 17200 et seq. (also referred to herein as the "Unfair Business Practices Act" or "Unfair Competition Law") prohibits unfair competition in the form of any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice.

103. Business and Professions Code Section 17204 allows "a person who has suffered injury in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition" to prosecute a civil action for violation of the Unfair Competition Law ("UCL").

104. Labor Code Section 90.5, subdivision (a) states that it is the public policy of California to vigorously enforce minimum labor standards in order to ensure employees are not required to work under substandard and unlawful conditions, and to protect employers who comply with the law from those who attempt to gain competitive advantage at the expense of their workers by failing to comply with minimum labor standards.

1 105. Beginning at an exact date unknown to Plaintiff, but at least since the date four (4)
2 years prior to the filing of this lawsuit, Defendant has committed acts of unfair competition as
3 defined by the Unfair Business Practices Act, by engaging in the unlawful, unfair and fraudulent
4 business practices and acts described in this Complaint including but not limited to violations of
5 Labor Code Sections 201-204, 224, 226, 226.7, 246, 510, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, 2802, 2699(f)(2)
6 as well as other statutes.

7 106. The violations of these laws and regulations, as well as of the fundamental
8 California public policies protecting workers, serve as unlawful predicate acts and practices for
9 purposes of Business and Professions Code Section 17200 et seq.

10 107. The acts and practices described above constitute unfair, unlawful and fraudulent
11 business practices, and unfair competition, within the meaning of Business and Professions Code
12 Section 17200 et seq. Among other things, the acts and practices have forced Plaintiff and other
13 similarly situated employees to labor for many consecutive hours without receiving the meal and
14 rest periods and overtime compensation to which they are entitled by law, while enabling
15 Defendant to gain an unfair competitive advantage over law-abiding employers and competitors.

16 108. As a result of Defendant's acts, Plaintiff and Class Members have suffered injury
17 in fact in being denied their statutorily entitled meal and rest periods and full compensation for
18 hours worked.

19 109. As a direct and proximate result of the aforementioned acts and practices, Plaintiff
20 and Class have suffered lost wages in an amount to be proven at trial.

21 110. Business and Professions Code Section 17203 provides that a court may make
22 such orders or judgments as may be necessary to prevent the use or employment by any person
23 of any practice which constitutes unfair competition. Injunctive relief is necessary and
24 appropriate to prevent Defendant from repeating its unlawful, unfair and fraudulent business acts
25 and business practices alleged above.

26 111. Business and Professions Code Section 17203 provides that the Court may restore
27 to any person in interest any money or property that may have been acquired by means of such
28 unfair competition. Plaintiff and Class are entitled to restitution pursuant to Business and

1 Professions Code Section 17203 for all wages and payments unlawfully withheld from
2 employees, including the fair value of the meal and rest periods taken away from them during the
3 four-year period prior to the filing of this Complaint, as well as for all expenses or losses incurred
4 by Plaintiff and Class in direct consequence of the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her
5 obedience to the directions of the employer.

6 112. Business and Professions Code Section 17202 provides, “Notwithstanding Section
7 3369 of the Civil Code, specific or preventative relief may be granted to enforce a penalty,
8 forfeiture, or penal law in a case of unfair competition.” Plaintiff and Class are entitled to enforce
9 all applicable penalty provisions of the Labor Code pursuant to Business and Professions Code
10 Section 17202.

11 113. Plaintiff’s success in this action will enforce important rights affecting public
12 interest, and in that regard, Plaintiff sues on behalf of the general public, as well as herself and
13 other similarly situated employees. Plaintiff and Class seek and are entitled to restitution, civil
14 penalties, declaratory and injunctive relief, and all other equitable remedies owing them.

15 114. Plaintiff herein takes upon himself enforcement of these laws and lawful claims.
16 There is a financial burden involved in pursuing this action. The action is seeking to vindicate a
17 public right, and it would be against the interests of justice to penalize Plaintiff by forcing her to
18 pay attorneys’ fees from the recovery in this action. Attorneys’ fees are appropriate pursuant to
19 Code of Civil Procedure Section 1021.5 and otherwise.

20 **EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

21 **Violation of California Private Attorneys General Act of 2004, Labor Code §§ 2698 *et seq.***

22 **(Against Defendants, DOES 1 through 50, and each of them)**

23 115. Plaintiff re-alleges and incorporates by reference all preceding paragraphs herein,
24 as if fully alleged herein.

25 116. Plaintiff seeks recovery of penalties under the Labor Code Private Attorney
26 General Act of 2004 (“PAGA.”) (Labor Code sections 2698 *et seq.*)

27 117. PAGA permits an “aggrieved employee” to recover penalties on behalf of
28 himself/herself and other employees subject to violations of the Labor Code, including violations

of sections 201-204, 226, 226.7, 227.3, 510, 512, 1174, 1194, and 2802, as well as the applicable Wage Order.

118. Plaintiff is informed and believes Defendants at all relevant times employed one or more employees.

119. For those code sections that provide for the recovery of civil penalties, Plaintiff will seek on behalf of all aggrieved employees those penalties. For those sections of the Labor Code that do not specifically provide for civil penalties, Plaintiff will seek civil penalties of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for the initial violation and two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for each aggrieved employee per pay period for each subsequent violation pursuant to Labor Code section 2699, subdivision (f).

120. Section 2699, subdivision (a) provides that civil penalties may be “recovered through a civil action brought by an aggrieved employee on behalf of himself or herself and other current or former employees.” (Code Civ. Proc., § 2699, subd. (a).) Section 2699, subdivision (g), provides that an employee who prevails in a civil action under section 2699 shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs.

121. The State of California, Plaintiff and aggrieved employees are, therefore, entitled to civil penalties, attorneys’ fees and costs, according to proof.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated only with respect to the class claims, prays for relief and judgment against Defendant as follows:

Class Certification

1. That this action be certified as a class action with respect to the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Causes of Action;
2. That Plaintiff be appointed as the representative of the Class; and
3. That counsel for Plaintiff be appointed as Class Counsel.

As to the First Cause of Action

4. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendant violated California

1 Labor Code §§ 204, 224, 246, 510, 1194, 1198 and applicable IWC Wage Orders by
2 willfully failing to pay all wages due and unlawful deductions and failure to provide notice
3 of accrued sick leave;

4 5. For general unpaid wages as may be appropriate;

5 6. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the
6 date such amounts were due;

7 7. For liquidated damages;

8 8. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
9 California Labor Code § 1194(a); and,

10 9. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
11 appropriate.

12 As to the Second Cause of Action

13 10. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendant violated California
14 Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

15 11. For unpaid meal period premium wages as may be appropriate;

16 12. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the
17 date such amounts were due;

18 13. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure §
19 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

20 14. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
21 appropriate.

22 As to the Third Cause of Action

23 15. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendant violated California
24 Labor Code §§ 226.7 and 512, and the IWC Wage Orders;

25 16. For unpaid rest period premium wages as may be appropriate;

1 17. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the
2 date such amounts were due;

3 18. For reasonable attorneys' fees under California Code of Civil Procedure §
4 1021.5, and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

5 19. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
6 appropriate.

7 As to the Fourth Cause of Action

8 20. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendant violated the record
9 keeping provisions of California Labor Code § 226(a) and applicable IWC Wage Orders,
10 and willfully failed to provide accurate itemized wage statements thereto;

11 21. For penalties and actual damages pursuant to California Labor Code § 226(e);

12 22. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this Section, pursuant to
13 California Labor Code § 226(h);

14 23. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

15 24. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
16 appropriate.

17 As to the Fifth Cause of Action

18 25. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendant violated California
19 Labor Code §§ 201, 202, 203 by willfully failing to pay all compensation owed at the time
20 of termination of the employment;

21 26. For statutory wage penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 203 for former
22 employees who have left Defendant's employ;

23 27. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid wages from the date such amounts were
24 due;

25 28. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and
26
27
28

1 29. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
2 appropriate.

3 As to the Sixth Cause of Action

4 30. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendant violated Labor Code §
5 2802 and the IWC Wage Orders;

6 31. For general unpaid wages and reimbursement of business expenses as may be
7 appropriate;

8 32. For pre-judgment interest on any unpaid compensation commencing from the
9 date such amounts were due;

10 33. For reasonable attorneys' fees and for costs of suit incurred herein; and

11 34. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
12 appropriate.

13 As to the Seventh Cause of Action

14 35. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendant violated California
15 Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.* by failing to pay wages for all hours worked,
16 failing to provide meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing
17 to authorize and permit rest periods, and failing to maintain accurate records of all hours
18 worked and meal periods, failing to furnish accurate wage statements, and failing to
19 indemnify necessary business expenses;
20

21 36. For restitution of unpaid wages to Plaintiff and all Class Members and
22 prejudgment interest from the day such amounts were due and payable;

23 37. For the appointment of a receiver to receive, manage and distribute any and all
24 funds disgorged from Defendant and determined to have been wrongfully acquired by
25 Defendant as a result of violations of California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200 *et*
26 *seq.*;
27
28

1 38. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
2 California Code of Civil Procedure § 1021.5;

3 39. For injunctive relief to ensure compliance with this Section, pursuant to
4 California Business & Professions Code §§ 17200, *et seq.*; and,

5 40. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
6 appropriate.

7 As to the Eighth Cause of Action

8 41. That the Court declare, adjudge and decree that Defendants violated the
9 California Labor Code by failing to pay wages for all hours worked (, failing to provide
10 meal periods, failing to maintain accurate records of meal periods, failing to authorize and
11 permit rest periods, failing to maintain accurate records of all hours worked and meal
12 periods, failing to indemnify necessary business expenses, failing to pay final wages at
13 termination, and failing to furnish accurate wage statements;

14 42. For all civil penalties pursuant to California Labor Code § 2699, *et seq.*, and all
15 other applicable Labor Code provisions;

16 43. For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of suit incurred herein pursuant to
17 California Labor Code § 2699;

18 44. For such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and
19 appropriate.
20

21 As to all Causes of Action

22 45. For any additional relief that the Court deems just and proper.

23 Dated: April 19, 2024

TUNYAN LAW, APC

24 
25

26 Lilit Tunyan

27 Attorneys for Plaintiff LORENA PIMENTEL DE SALAZAR
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff LORENA PIMENTEL DE SALAZAR hereby demands a jury trial on all issues so triable.

Dated: April 19, 2024

TUNYAN LAW, PAC



Lilit Tunyan

Attorneys for Plaintiff LORENA PIMENTEL DE SALAZAR

Exhibit “A”



535 N Brand Blvd. Suite 285
Glendale, CA 91203
Tel: (323) 410-5050
ltunyan@tunyanlaw.com

February 12, 2024

VIA ONLINE SUBMISSION

Labor & Workforce Development Agency
Attn. PAGA Administrator
1515 Clay Street, Ste. 801
Oakland, CA 94612
PAGAFilings@dir.ca.gov

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL
Return Receipt Requested

Eric Chaves
Agent for Service of Process for
PCAM, LLC
3165 Garfield Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90040

**NOTICE OF LABOR CODE VIOLATIONS PURSUANT TO
LABOR CODE SECTION § 2698 ET SEQ.**

Re: Pimentel v. PCAM, LLC.

To Whom It May Concern:

Please be advised that The Sentinel Firm, APC has been retained by Lorena Pimentel De Salazar ("Plaintiff") to pursue a Labor Code Private Attorney General Act (PAGA) representative action (Cal. Lab. Code §§ 2699, *et seq.*) against her former employer PCAM, LLC ("Defendant"). Pursuant to the joint prosecution and fee sharing agreement entered between Tunyan Law, APC and The Sentinel Firm, APC and Plaintiff's written consent to joint prosecution and fee sharing agreement, Tunyan Law, APC and The Sentinel Firm, APC will be jointly prosecuting Plaintiff's action against Defendant. The purpose of this letter is to comply with PAGA and set forth the facts and theories of California Labor Code violations which Plaintiff alleges Defendant engaged in with respect to Plaintiff and all of Defendant's aggrieved employees.

Plaintiff wishes to pursue a PAGA representative action on behalf of herself as an aggrieved employee, on behalf of the State of California, and on behalf of all other current and former aggrieved employees who worked for Defendant in California as an hourly paid, non-exempt

employee at any time within the applicable statutory period (hereafter, the “Aggrieved Employees”).

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees of Defendant suffered the Labor Code violations described below.

Factual Background Regarding Plaintiff's Employment with Defendant

Defendant owns and operates an industry, business, and establishment within the State of California, including Los Angeles County. As such, Defendant is subject to the California Labor Code and the Wage Orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission (“IWC”).

Plaintiff worked for Defendant as a valet attendant from approximately June 2022 to June 29, 2023 in Los Angeles County. Defendant classified Plaintiff as non-exempt from overtime. During the time period that Plaintiff was employed by Defendant, Plaintiff typically worked 5 days per week and over 8 hours each workday.

Throughout Plaintiff's employment, Defendant committed numerous labor code violations under state law. As discussed below, Plaintiff's experience working for Defendant was typical and illustrative.

Failure to Pay for All Hours Worked, Including Overtime

Under California law, an employer must pay for all hours worked by an employee. “Hours worked” is the time during which an employee is subject to the control of an employer and includes all the time the employee is suffered or permitted to work, whether or not required to do so.

In addition, Labor Code § 510 provides that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight (8) hours in any workday or forty (40) hours in a workweek unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law.

Labor Code §§ 1194 and 1198 also provide that employees in California shall not be employed more than eight hours in any workday unless they receive additional compensation beyond their regular wages in amounts specified by law. Additionally, Labor Code § 1198 states that the employment of an employee for longer hours than those fixed by the Industrial Welfare Commission is unlawful.

An employer can lawfully withhold amounts from an employee's wages only: (1) when required or empowered to do so by state or federal law, or (2) when a deduction is expressly authorized in writing by the employee to cover insurance premiums, benefit plan contributions or other deductions not amounting to a rebate on the employee's wages, or (3) when a deduction to cover health, welfare, or pension contributions is expressly authorized by a wage or collective bargaining agreement. Labor Code §§ 221 and 224

Throughout the statutory time period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of failing to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all hours worked. Defendant maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to perform work “off-the-clock”. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to arrive early to stay in line to clock in to work on time but did not compensate for that time. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were also required to clock out at the end of their shifts and continue working not to create overtime. Plaintiff complained to her manager for working off-the-clock. Additionally, Defendant wrongfully deducted \$50 during each pay period for washing Plaintiff’s and the Aggrieved Employees’ uniforms. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees never authorized that deduction. Moreover, Defendant did not wash and maintain Plaintiff’s and the Aggrieved Employees’ uniforms. In maintaining a practice of not paying all wages owed, Defendant failed to maintain accurate records of the hours Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees worked.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210, 558, 1197.1, and 2699(f)(2) for failing to pay for all hours worked, including overtime.

Failure to Provide Meal Periods

Under California law, employers have an affirmative obligation to relieve employees of all duty in order to take their first 30-minute, duty-free meal periods no later than the start of sixth hour of work in a workday, and to allow employees to take their second 30-minute, duty-free meal period no later than the start of the eleventh hour of work in the workday. Further, employees are entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday they were not provided with all required meal period(s).

Despite these legal requirements, Defendant wrongfully failed to provide Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees with legally compliant meal periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of five consecutive hours a day without providing a 30-minute, continuous and uninterrupted, duty-free meal period for every five hours of work, or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for meal periods that were not provided by the end of the fifth hour of work or tenth hour of work. Plaintiff’s and the Aggrieved Employees’ meal periods were often interrupted, late or short. Defendant instructed Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to clock out for meal periods but to continue working. Most importantly, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not allowed to leave Defendant’s premises during their meal periods. Accordingly, Defendant’s policy and practice was to not provide meal periods to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees in compliance with California law.

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not provided with all required meal period(s). Defendant,

however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for meal periods and that were not provided.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210, 558, and 2699(f)(2) for failing to provide meal periods and pay meal period premium wages.

Failure to Authorize and Permit Rest Periods

Employers are required by California law to authorize and permit breaks of 10 uninterrupted minutes for each four hours of work or major fraction of four hours (i.e. more than two hours). Thus, for example, if an employee's work time is 6 hours and ten minutes, the employee is entitled to two rest breaks. Each failure to authorize rest breaks as so required is itself a violation of California's rest break laws.

Defendant, however, wrongfully failed to authorize and permit Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to take timely and duty-free rest periods. Defendant regularly required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work in excess of four consecutive hours a day without Defendant authorizing and permitting them to take a 10 minute, continuous and uninterrupted, rest period for every four hours of work (or major fraction of four hours), or without compensating Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for rest periods that were not authorized or permitted. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees would mostly miss their first, second and third rest periods. Most importantly, when Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had a chance to take their rest periods, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were not allowed to leave Defendant's premises during their rest periods. Accordingly, Defendant's policy and practice was for Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to work through rest periods and to not authorize or permit them to take any rest periods.

Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are thus entitled to be paid one hour of additional wages for each workday he or she was not authorized and permitted to take all required rest period(s). Defendant, however, regularly failed to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the additional wages to which they were entitled for rest periods and that they were not authorized and permitted to take.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code §§ 210, 558, and 2699(f)(2) for failing to authorize and permit rest periods and pay rest period premium wages.

Failure to Maintain Accurate Records of Hours Worked

Plaintiff seeks penalties under Labor Code § 1174(d). Pursuant to Labor Code § 1174.5, any person, including any entity, employing labor who willfully fails to maintain accurate and complete records required by Labor Code § 1174 is subject to a penalty under § 1174.5.

Pursuant to the applicable IWC Order § 7(A)(3), every employer shall keep time records showing when the employee begins and ends each work period. Meal periods and total hours worked daily shall also be recorded.

Defendant, however, failed to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods taken or missed by Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees.

Defendant's failure to provide and maintain records required by the Labor Code IWC Wage Orders deprived Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees the ability to know, understand and question the accuracy and frequency of meal periods, and the accuracy of their hours worked stated in Defendant's records. Therefore, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees had no way to dispute the resulting failure to pay wages, all of which resulted in an unjustified economic enrichment to Defendant. As a direct result, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have suffered and continue to suffer, substantial losses related to the use and enjoyment of such wages, lost interest on such wages and expenses and attorney's fees in seeking to compel Defendant to fully perform its obligation under state law, all to their respective damage in amounts according to proof at trial. As a result of Defendant's knowing failure to comply with the Labor Code and applicable IWC Wage Orders, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees have also suffered an injury in that they were prevented from knowing, understanding, and disputing the wage payments paid to them.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 1174.5 for failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods.

Failure to Reimburse and Indemnify Expenses

California Labor Code § 2802 requires employers to reimburse employees for their necessary expenditures and losses incurred as a direct consequence of the discharge of their duties or of their obedience to directions of the employer.

Throughout the statutory period, Defendant wrongfully required Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees to pay expenses that they incurred in direct discharge of their duties for Defendant without reimbursement. Defendant wrongfully deducted \$50 during each pay period for washing Plaintiff's and the Aggrieved Employees' uniforms instead of reimbursing them the cost of the uniforms' maintenance. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees never authorized that deduction. Moreover, Defendant did not wash and maintain Plaintiff's and the Aggrieved Employees' uniforms but made the deduction for washing and maintaining the uniforms. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees were also required to purchase their uniforms and special steel toe boots necessary to perform their work without reimbursement. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees also used their personal cell phones to take pictures of the vehicles brought for service but were not reimbursed for their personal cell phone usage. Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees incurred these substantial expenses as a direct result of performing their job duties for Defendant,

and Defendant has failed to indemnify Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for these employment-related expenses.

Failure to Timely Pay All Wages at Termination

Labor Code §§ 201 and 202 provide that if an employer discharges an employee, the wages earned and unpaid at the time of discharge are due and payable immediately, and that if an employee voluntarily leaves his or her employment, his or her wages shall become due and payable not later than seventy-two (72) hours thereafter, unless the employee has given seventy-two (72) hours previous notice of his or her intention to quit, in which case the employee is entitled to his or her wages at the time of quitting.

Within the applicable statute of limitations, the employment of Plaintiff and many Aggrieved Employees ended, i.e. was terminated by quitting or discharge, and the employment of others will be. However, during the relevant time period, Defendant failed, and continues to fail to pay to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees, without abatement, all wages required to be paid by Labor Code sections 201 and 202 either at the time of discharge, or within seventy-two (72) hours of their leaving Defendant's employ. These unpaid wages include wages for unpaid work time, missed meal periods, and missed rest periods.

Defendant's conduct violates Labor Code §§ 201 and 202. Labor Code § 203 provides that if an employer willfully fails to pay wages owed, in accordance with sections 201 and 202, then the wages of the employee shall continue as a penalty wage from the due date, and at the same rate until paid or until an action is commenced; but the wages shall not continue for more than thirty (30) days.

Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant their additionally accruing wages for each day they were not paid, at their regular hourly rate of pay, up to 30 days maximum pursuant to Labor Code § 203.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) for failing to timely pay all wages at termination.

Failure to Furnish Accurate Itemized Wage Statements

Labor Code § 226(a) provides that every employer shall furnish each of his or her employees an accurate itemized wage statement in writing showing nine pieces of information, including: (1) gross wages earned, (2) total hours worked by the employee, (3) the number of piece-rate units earned and any applicable piece rate if the employee is paid on a piece-rate basis, (4) all deductions, provided that all deductions made on written orders of the employee may be aggregated and shown as one item, (5) net wages earned, (6) the inclusive dates of the period for which the employee is paid, (7) the name of the employee and the last four digits of his or her social security number or an employee identification number other than a social security number,

(8) the name and address of the legal entity that is the employer, and (9) all applicable hourly rates in effect during the pay period and the corresponding number of hours worked at each hourly rate by the employee. An employee is presumed to suffer an injury if this information is missing. Lab. Code § 226(e)(2)(B)(iii).

The statute further provides: “An employee suffering injury as a result of a knowing and intentional failure by an employer to comply with subdivision (a) is entitled to recover the greater of all actual damages or fifty dollars (\$50) for the initial pay period in which a violation occurs and one hundred dollars (\$100) per employee for each violation in a subsequent pay period, not to exceed an aggregate penalty of four thousand dollars (\$4,000), and is entitled to an award of costs and reasonable attorney’s fees.” Lab. Code § 226(e)(1).

Defendant intentionally and willfully failed to provide employees with complete and accurate wage statements. The deficiencies include, among other things, the failure to correctly list gross wages earned, the failure to list the true net wages earned, including wages for meal periods that were not provided in accordance with California law, wages for rest periods that were not authorized and permitted to take in accordance with California law, and correct wages earned for all hours worked.

As a result of Defendant violating Labor Code § 226, Plaintiff and similarly Aggrieved Employees suffered injury and damage to their statutorily protected rights.

Accordingly, Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees are entitled to recover from Defendant the greater of their actual damages caused by Defendant’s failure to comply with Labor Code § 226(a), or an aggregate penalty not exceeding \$4,000 dollars per employee.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 226.3 for failing to furnish accurate itemized wage statements.

Failure to Pay All Earned Wages Twice Per Month

Based on its failure to pay Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for all wages as discussed above, Defendants also violated Labor Code § 204.

Labor Code § 204 requires employers to pay employees all earned wages two times per month on days designated in advance by the employer as the regular paydays. Labor performed between the 1st and 15th days, inclusive, of any calendar month shall be paid for between the 16th and the 26th day of the month during which the labor was performed, and labor performed between the 16th and the last day, inclusive, of any calendar month, shall be paid for between the 1st and 10th day of the following month. Lab. Code § 204(a). The requirements of this section shall be deemed satisfied by the payment of wages for weekly, biweekly, or semimonthly payroll if the wages are paid not more than seven calendar days following the close of the payroll period. Lab. Code § 204(d).

Throughout the statute of limitations period applicable to this cause of action, employees were also entitled to be paid twice a month at their regular rates, including all meal period premium wages owed, rest period premium wages owed, and wages owed for hours worked. However, during all such times, Defendant systematically failed and refused to pay the employees all wages due, and failed to pay those wages twice a month, in that employees were not paid all wages for all meal periods not provided by Defendant, all wages for all rest periods not authorized and permitted by Defendant, and all wages for all hours worked. As a result, Defendant owe employees the legally required wages for unpaid wages, and Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees suffered damages in those amounts.

Moreover, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 210 for failing to pay all earned wages twice per month.

Failure to Provide Written Notice of Available Paid Sick Leave

Labor Code § 246 (a) an employee who, on or after July 1, 2015, works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment is entitled to paid sick days. Labor Code § 246 (i) requires employers to provide an employee with written notice that sets forth the amount of paid sick leave available.

During the statutory period, Defendant maintained a policy and practice of failing to provide a written notice of accrued paid sick leave. On information and belief, Defendant's failure to provide an employee with written notice that sets forth the amount of paid sick leave available was not a single, isolated incident, but was instead part of Defendant's policy and practice that applied to the Aggrieved Employees.

As a result, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the Aggrieved Employees for the civil penalties provided for in Labor Code § 2699(f)(2) for failing to provide any information on accrued sick leave.

Action for Civil Penalties Under PAGA

In light of the above, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated the following provisions of the Labor Code with respect to the Aggrieved Employees:

1. Labor Code § 204, 510, 1194, 1197, and 1198 by failing to pay for all hours worked, including minimum wages, straight time wages and overtime wages;
2. Labor Code § 226.7, 512 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to provide meal periods;
3. Labor Code § 226.7 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to authorize and permit rest periods;

4. Labor Code § 1174.5 and applicable Wage Orders by failing to maintain accurate records of hours worked and meal periods taken or missed;
5. Labor Code § 2802 by failing to reimburse and indemnify employees for expenses and losses in the direct consequence and discharge of their duties;
6. Labor Code §§ 201 to 203 by willfully failing to pay all wages owed at termination;
7. Labor Code § 226 by failing to provide accurate itemized wage statements;
8. Labor Code § 204 by failing to pay all earned wages two times per month.
9. Labor Code § 246 by failing to provide written notice of accrued sick leave.

Therefore, on behalf of all Aggrieved Employees, Plaintiff seeks applicable penalties related to the violations alleged above pursuant to the PAGA. These include, but are not limited to, penalties under Labor Code §§ 210, 558, 1174.5, 1197.1, 2802, 2699(f)(2).

Plaintiff has placed Defendant on notice by mailing a certified copy of this correspondence to its corporate address and address of the agent for service as indicated on the first page.

The facts and claims contained herein are based on the information available at the time of this writing. Therefore, if through discovery and/or expert review, Plaintiff becomes aware of additional compensation owed or losses incurred by Plaintiff or by any other aggrieved employee of Defendant or any additional facts, Plaintiff expressly reserves the right to revise these facts and/or add any new claims by amending the claim letter or by adding applicable causes of action to the complaint which will relate back to the date of this letter.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Lilit Tunyan, Esq.
TUNYAN LAW, APC

From: noreply@salesforce.com on behalf of [LWDA DO NOT REPLY](#)
To: ltunyan@tunyanlaw.com
Subject: Thank you for submission of your PAGA Case.
Date: Monday, February 12, 2024 9:31:58 AM

2/12/2024

LWDA Case No. LWDA-CM-1010481-24
Law Firm : Tunyan Law, APC
Plaintiff Name : Lorena Pimentel De Salazar
Employer: PCAM, LLC
Filing Fee : \$75.00
IFP Claimed : No

Item submitted: Initial PAGA Notice

Thank you for your submission to the Labor and Workforce Development Agency. Please make a note of the LWDA Case No. above as you may need this number for future reference when filing any subsequent documents for this Case.

If you have questions or concerns regarding this submission or your case, please send an email to pagainfo@dir.ca.gov.

DIR PAGA Unit on behalf of
Labor and Workforce Development Agency

Website: http://labor.ca.gov/Private_Attorneys_General_Act.htm

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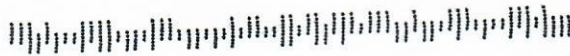
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TUNYAN LAW, APC
535 N. Brand Blvd. STE 285
Glendale, CA 91203

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- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

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ERIC CHAVES
AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS
PCAM, LLC
3165 GARFIELD AVENUE
LOS ANGELES, CA 90040



9590 9402 8114 2349 9462 43

2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)

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☐ Agent☐ Addressee

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Martha Mammal

C. Date of Delivery

2/14/2024

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1 **PROOF OF SERVICE**

2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
3) ss
4 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

5 I am employed in the county of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18
6 and not a party to the within action; my business address is 535 N Brand Blvd. Suite 285,
7 Glendale, California 91203.

8 On the date indicated below, I served the document described as: **FIRST AMENDED**
9 **COMPLAINT** on the interested parties in this action by sending a true copy thereof to
10 interested parties as follows and as stated on the attached service list:

11 Diana Estrada
12 diana.estrada@wilsonelser.com
13 Jennifer Brody
14 jennifer.brody@wilsonelser.com
15 Michelle Kang
16 michelle.kang@wilsonelser.com
17 Pat Pardo
18 patricia.pardo@wilsonelser.com

19 **WILSON ELSEER MOSKOWITZ EDELMAN & DICKER LLP**

20 555 S. Flower Street - Suite 2900
21 Los Angeles, CA 90071-2407
22 213.330.8848 (Direct)
23 818.635.3552 (Cell)
24 213.443.5100 (Main)
25 213.443.5101 (Fax)

26 ***Attorneys for Defendant PCAM, LLC***

27 [✓] **BY E-MAIL:** I hereby certify that this document was served from Glendale,
28 California, by e-mail delivery on the parties listed herein at their most recent known
e-mail address or e-mail of record in this action.

[✓] **BY ELECTRONIC SERVICE:** Based on an agreement of the parties to accept
electronic service, I caused the documents to be sent to the persons at the electronic
service addresses listed above via electronic mail. I did not receive an error message.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
above is true and correct.

Executed on April 19, 2024, at Glendale, California.

Lilit Tunyan
Name



Signature